

NEW YORK HERALD.

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VOLUME XXVIII No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway.—WIVES OF FORTY-NINE HOURS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FELON'S BRAND—YANKEE JACK—KID IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SIXES—THE DUKE'S WHAT IT IS—MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—ONE THOUSAND AND NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINE.

RYAN'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 672 Broadway.—CHRISTOPHER SONG, BURLINGTON, DANCE, AND CHAIR ROAST.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—STROPHIAN SONG, DANCE, AND SILVER TRUMPET.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STRENGTH OF COFFEE.

THE NEW IDEA, 40 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, FANTASIES, BURLINGUES, &c.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, BURLINGUES, &c.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, FROM 5 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STROPHIAN SONG, DANCE, BURLINGUES, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the Army of the Potomac speaks movements of great importance in operation or soon to be enacted in Virginia. The cavalry fight of Sunday may be the prelude to a grand battle. Orders have been issued by General Hooker that "nothing shall be said by correspondents in the front until the grand battle comes off." This is significant.

General Lee occupies the Shenandoah Valley in large force.

General Pleasanton's official despatch of the late cavalry fight at Aldie is dated from Upperville, near the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge. The battle of Sunday was not only a desperate one, but resulted in a decided success to the Union arms. General Pleasanton encountered the forces of General Stuart in considerable strength in the morning and drove them before him for the entire day, until he reached Upperville, inflicting a severe loss, as the dead and wounded left upon the field testified. He took two pieces of rebel artillery, three caissons, a number of carbines and pistols, and sixty prisoners, including two field and five line officers. The charges made were terrific and the sabre was used freely. General Pleasanton reports that the fight was most disastrous to the enemy.

Our latest news touching the invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland, from Harrisburg and Chambersburg yesterday, is to the effect that the rebels are marching in great force upon Harrisburg. They have recaptured Greencastle, are threatening Chambersburg, from which point Gen. Knipe is prepared to fall back, if hard pressed. His troops were drawn up in line of battle yesterday, awaiting an attack. The enemy visited Millerstown, eight miles from Gettysburg, possibly with the view to a movement against the Northern Central Railroad, to cut off Baltimore. People were flying in crowds from Gettysburg, literally blocking up the roads. The enemy is fortifying Hagerstown.

The fine packet ship Isaac Webb, one of the Liverpool and New York line, was captured by the privateer Tacony on the 20th inst., and subsequently released on giving bonds in forty thousand dollars. The brig Umpire, from Sagua for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, &c., was destroyed on the 14th by the same vessel. The bark Evening Star was chased and fired into on the 25th ult. by a hermaphrodite brig while on her way to Porto Rico.

Recruiting in North Carolina, both of white and black soldiers, is going on famously. The movement in favor of the Union is increasing.

Our despatches relative to the capture of the rebel steamer Pingal in Warsaw Sound by the Weehawken and Patapsco establish the fact that only five shots were fired by the privateer. We captured one hundred and eighty prisoners, who reached Fortress Monroe yesterday.

A day or two since a blockade runner was run ashore just north of Lighthouse Inlet, on the Morris Island shore, by our naval vessels. The batteries on Folly Island immediately opened with their James guns, putting over seventy shells into the vessel. Since the firing upon the steamer the enemy's batteries on Morris Island have been engaging our batteries on Folly Island continually, but not a man has been wounded on our side. One battery on Morris Island has been silenced.

A despatch from Murfreesboro last night states that General Carter has made another raid into East Tennessee with 2,000 mounted infantry, spreading terror before him. He destroyed the station and took up the track at Lenoir and advanced as far as Loudon, where he drew up in line of battle to meet the enemy. He stated his

intention to march on Knoxville and destroy that city.

Our correspondence from New Orleans to-day, by the latest arrival yesterday, contains a most interesting account of the progress of affairs there. The reports from Port Hudson represented the siege as going on vigorously. The rebels seized the steaming Boston near Pass-a-l'Ouvre and converted her into a privateer.

We give numerous extracts from the Southern journals of Tennessee, Mississippi and Virginia commenting upon the prospects of the rebel arms in the West. Both Vicksburg and Port Hudson appear to be looked upon as doomed.

Among other news is the explosion of the boiler on board the rebel steamer Chattahoochee, at Apalachicola, while attempting a raid upon our blockading squadron. The disaster was a fearful one, resulting in the death and terrible suffering of many of the crew.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th says:—

"Richmond is about to be uncovered of the defence afforded by the proximity of General Lee's army, a part of which is already in the valley of Virginia and probably in Maryland, and the rest will probably follow on, whence they cannot be brought instantly to our assistance, if assistance we should need." This, in connection with the doubtful news concerning Vicksburg, looks significant of coming trouble for the rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship City of New York, which arrived last Sunday, after a rapid passage of less than ten days, will sail for Cork and Liverpool next Saturday, 27th inst., and not on the 4th of July, as previously announced. We understand this change was suggested by Postmaster Wakeman, in order to secure a fast steamer for the transmission of the United States mail of the 27th.

The rebels are busy building the railroad from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro, North Carolina, by which they will have another line of connection between Richmond and the South.

The Kansas negro soldiers receive only ten dollars a month.

A census recently taken in St. Augustine, Florida, shows the entire population to be but little over one thousand. There are but one hundred and fifty white men in the place, of all ages, while the women number over two hundred and eighty.

The factory belonging to Copeland, Miller & Co., at Evansville, Indiana, was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. Loss \$75,000.

There are over seven hundred gold and silver mining companies in Nevada Territory, with capitals ranging between two hundred and fifty thousand to five millions of dollars.

The wheat harvest has commenced in Illinois, and the crop turns out to be very heavy.

The citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, favorable to the election of Gen. Butler to the Presidency have formed a "Butler Club."

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the nomination of Alderman Boole for City Inspector, in place of Col. Delavan, whose term of office has expired, was received from the Mayor and confirmed by the Board. Mr. Boole will enter upon the duties of his office to-day.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held at four o'clock yesterday. A communication was received from the Comptroller containing a statement of the amount of fines deposited in the city treasury by the clerks of the various police and district courts from January 1, 1859, to May 30, 1863, also the amount of fines and penalties deposited by the Corporation Attorney during the same period, from which it appears that the whole amount deposited amounted to \$98,672 05—being \$58,247 96 from the district civil courts, \$37,735 58 from the police courts, and \$2,689 50 from the Corporation Attorney. After transacting a large amount of routine business, a lengthy debate ensued on paying some bills for expenses incurred by the Committee on National Affairs in the reception of the returning regiments and other public demonstrations. The information elicited during the debate was somewhat novel and interesting, as will be seen by referring to our report in another column. The resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for the Fourth of July was again lost, for want of a constitutional vote.

The two men, named Charles Waters and Martin Cummings, who were arrested on Sunday last, on suspicion of setting fire to William Johnston's slaughter house and Dr. Jackson's stables, at Carmanville, on the old Kingsbridge road, were yesterday taken before Justice Welsh by Captain Wilson, of the Thirty-second precinct. Fire Marshal Baker presented a number of affidavits to the court, which made out a strong case of circumstantial evidence against the prisoners. Justice Welsh, on the testimony, required the defendants to find bail in the sum of \$1,500 each, in default of which the Justice committed them to prison. It was shown by the testimony that Charles Waters was a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, laying only a short distance from where the fire occurred.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 300 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 16 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 49 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. There were 273 natives of the United States, 9 of England, 81 of Ireland, 5 of Scotland, 19 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was better yesterday. There was more disposition to buy, especially on the New York railroad share list. In the afternoon there was quite an appearance of buoyancy in the market. Money was easier than it has been for many days; at 7 o'clock yesterday was trying to lend money at 3 P. M. Gold was pretty strong at 145½, with more appearance of speculation for the rise than we have noticed for some time. Exchange was 156½ a 157. The bank statement shows an increase of \$430,078 in specie, and a decrease of \$3,725,528 in loans, and \$2,427,849 in deposits.

The cotton market was quite active yesterday, mid-dling closing buoyantly at 50c. There were heavier receipts and sales of breadstuffs reported. Flour, wheat, corn and oats were cheaper. The inquiry for provisions and groceries was less active, without any general reaction in quotations. A fair business was transacted in hay, at steady rates. Tallow was in more demand. Whiskey was steady, but rather quiet. The freight market was more active, shippers having had any existing advantage.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.—We again call for the publication of General McClellan's report. The country is anxious to see this reply to the false and malicious statements of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Let it be published, and the responsibility of our former failures be placed where it belongs. Is anybody afraid of the truth?

THE PARK AS A WATERING PLACE.—The capabilities of the Park as a watering place, especially during the beautiful months of September and October, are just beginning to be appreciated. A mint of money may be made by starting comfortable summer hotels on the heights at the north end of the Park. Who will be the first to make this fortune?

FAT OFFICES.—The official report states that the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Agent of this port have salaries and perquisites amounting to over eighty thousand dollars per annum each. No wonder these officials are patriotic. Who would not be at the price?

The Movements of the Rebel Army of Virginia.—The Issue Washington or Richmond.

From General Pleasanton's official report of his brilliant and successful engagement of Sunday last with the cavalry of the rebel General Stuart, we think there can be no doubt that the army of General Lee is now in the Shenandoah valley. General Pleasanton's despatch is dated "In camp, near Upperville," which is so near the eastern foot of the Blue Ridge and the convenient pass of Ashby's Gap as to afford no margin for any extensive military force between the village and the mountains. Assuming, then, that the whole rebel army of Virginia is now scattered along between Winchester and the border counties (beyond the Blue Ridge) of Maryland and Pennsylvania, we must conclude that the design of General Lee is a descent upon the rear of Washington or a summer encampment near the Upper Potomac, for the purpose of subsisting his army as far as possible upon the loyal States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, while manœuvring to entice General Hooker into some position where his army may be cut to pieces.

From the movements of the army of Gen. Hooker, so far as they are publicly known, it is evident that the administration is satisfied that Lee's grand object is Washington; and, acting upon this conviction, we are gratified to believe that the needful precautions have been adopted by the War Office to baffle and defeat the movements and calculations of the enemy, whether aiming for the front or the rear of the national capital. We incline to the opinion that these raids of the enemy into Maryland and Pennsylvania, in failing to bring about a division of Gen. Hooker's army, have failed to secure their main object, and that thus the rebel army, considered as an army operating against Washington, is placed in a very dangerous situation. Our army is not only between Gen. Lee and Washington, but between him and Richmond, and is so disposed, on its interior lines, as to be able promptly to strike out to the right or the left, en masse, as the occasion may invite or require.

But simultaneously from two different sources, widely separated, the idea has been communicated to us that the programme of General Lee involves, in all probability, nothing less than the abandonment of Richmond as the rebel capital, and the transfer of the main body of his army to a junction with the army of General Bragg in East Tennessee, for the purposes of demolishing the army of Rosecrans, the army of Grant, and the recovery of the Southwest. There is some plausibility in this theory. With the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson a considerable rebel army, perhaps thirty thousand men, will be disarmed as prisoners of war, and a Union army, including the forces of Grant and Banks, will be turned eastward, strong enough literally to walk over the course from the Mississippi river to Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, and thence to Wilmington and Richmond, unless Joe Johnston shall be supported by fifty thousand veteran troops, who can be furnished only from the army of Lee.

At all events, while our temporary militia forces, gathering on the Pennsylvania border, are competent not only to guard her border counties and those of Maryland against any mere foraging incursions, but can furnish a considerable column of troops for the defence of Washington, the issue of this campaign between Washington and Richmond is clearly in the hands of our War Office. We believe that the government can spare a sufficient force to capture Richmond; that that city is now almost destitute of troops, and that General Dix, with twenty thousand men, could take it without difficulty. Let him be promptly furnished with the twenty thousand men and with instructions to move upon Richmond, and one of two things will inevitably follow—the city will be taken or the army of Lee will be compelled to return to its relief along a circuitous route, which will enable General Hooker, on his interior lines, to reap all the advantages of a concentrated against a divided and widely scattered army.

All the advantages of the military situation around Washington are with us, all the disadvantages are with the enemy, and the results, with the exercise of only ordinary ability on the part of our supreme military authorities, will be the winding up the rebellion. Grant and Banks will finish their appointed work handsomely. We have no doubt of it. Nor have we any misgiving in regard to Rosecrans. He will come in at the proper time with another victory. Washington is our only weak point; and there to-day we are strong enough to settle with Lee and to march into Richmond. Let the War Office do its duty, and let General Hooker be wide awake, and the Army of the Potomac will yet achieve the crowning victories of the war.

CONFIDENCE CASSIDY AND THE CENTRAL RAILROAD REGENCY.—Confidence Cassidy, the smart little butcher boy of the Central Railroad Regency, says we have libelled somebody connected with that tremendous concern. This is utterly false. We have never libelled any of the attaches of the Railroad Regency, simply because it is impossible to libel them. They have broken down their party and broken down the country, and if the democrats of this State do not take care the party will be again smashed at the next election. The only hope of the democracy is in Ben. Wood and his Daily News. Ben. makes altogether too much fuss about peace, and the beauties of peace, and the advantages of peace; but when he comes to speak of the Regency he is most warlike and chivalric, and delivers his broadsides with great vigor, accuracy and effect. We endorse him, therefore, in his war against the butcher boys of the Regency, and will give him all the aid and comfort in our power. As for the remarks which Cassidy calls a libel, Mrs. Kimball will be perfectly able to take them up and explain them at the proper time. Thus far she has shown herself very competent to rebuke pretended friends of her husband—who was brutally murdered at Suffolk, after fighting in seventeen battles for his country—and ghoul-like politicians who were eager to secure black kid gloves and crape by professing to shed tears to poor Kimball's memory.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SPIRIT LAND.—The Independent has the authority of spiritualists for declaring that since his death Stonewall Jackson has become a strong anti-slavery man. We have the same authority for the statement that Greeley, Beecher and Cheever will be Union men within five years after they are hung in 1865 by the democratic administration.

The Difficulties of Napoleon's Position.—The election to the French Chambers of so large a number of opposition candidates has hampered the Emperor's movements more than would be readily conceived by those not conversant with the character of the French people. The numerical strength of the opposition amounts to naught. As regards votes the government of Napoleon will have all its own way; but the outspoken comments of such men as Thiers and Berryer upon the actions of the Emperor, although powerless to change them, lead the way for the expression of public opinion; and herein consists the danger which the adherents of the imperial régime are now so much in dread of. Thus we hear that one of the first attempts of the newly elected opposition members will be the repeal of what is known in France as "the public safety law," that is, the right vested in the authorities to take up any suspected persons and transport them to the penal settlements, no knowledge of the fact being imparted even to the relatives of the victim. He is arrested, disappears, and here ends the affair. To the credit of the opposition, be it said, they are determined to accomplish the repeal of this most infamous law. M. Thiers, it is well known, intends to take the lead in attacking the budget; that is, he will demand explanations as to the disbursement of some hundreds of millions of francs which, unaccounted for, are known to have gone to swell the already immense outlay necessitated by the Mexican expedition. Upon this subject the Emperor Napoleon and his surroundings are most sensitive, and hence they hate M. Thiers all the more heartily for the exposure it is well known he purposes making. Then, too, explanations will be demanded as to the intended policy of the imperial government towards unhappy Poland; and Napoleon does not like to have his actions or his motives discussed. It is also well understood that the opposition members are all friendly to our government, and that they will make it a matter of duty to undeceive the minds of the French people as regards the true nature of the conflict between the North and South. The misrepresentations of the official and semi-official French press will be swept aside by the opposition members, who respect our form of government, and would not see France playing the odious role of friend to a slaveowning, rebellious confederacy. As regards Italy, the opposition will advocate the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and the cession by Austria, through the intervention of France, of Venetia to the Italian people.

All these ideas are, as may be seen at a glance, in direct opposition to the policy pursued by Napoleon up to the present time, and it remains to be seen how he will meet the storm which is brewing. Should he endeavor to resist the efforts of the progressive party by stern and repressive measures, his tenure of power would not long be secure. The people of France will, now that it is evident that Paris pronounces against Napoleon, follow in the wake of the capital, and were the Emperor to attempt intimidation he would soon find how easily even the most powerful are overthrown in France when once the people are aroused. His only hope for safety is to give way to the popular movement, and stride forward in liberal measures as fast as he can. He must adopt a system of government similar to that of England—in fact, give France a constitutional administration. His present ministry must be sacrificed and a responsible ministry appointed. By adopting such a course Napoleon would insure his tenure of power for some time to come, as the more influential classes in France dread the horrors of a revolution, which would surely precede the establishment of any new government.

The Emperor's idea of calling around him a garrison of Turcos and Spahis has profoundly annoyed the Parisians, who assert that these savage troops are to clear the streets in case of revolts in the city. At present the antipathy of the people to the fierce warriors above mentioned confines itself to jeerings and jeers at them. Ere long there will be street brawls, and then we shall hear of barricades, and of those bloody and determined street fights which so often desolate the beautiful capital of France.

We hear that at a review of the troops above mentioned the spectators broke through the lines and prevented the evolutions of the disliked Turcos and Spahis. At this exhibition of popular feeling the Emperor took alarm, and surrounded by his Cent Gardes, hastily left the field. Decidedly Napoleon is on no bed of roses. He arrived at the throne through revolution, and through the same agency he bids fair to lose it. We shall await with interest the developments of his future policy.

POOR GREELEY BLOWING HOT AND COLD.—In the Tribune a few days ago poor Greeley demonstrated that the Pacific Railroad was perfectly practicable and feasible and a great thing for the country, and that it was soon to be built, with Fremont at the head of it, Greeley at the tail of it, and Hallett as its financial manager. In the Independent of last week, over his own signature, poor Greeley showed that the Pacific Railroad was an impossibility, as there was neither wood nor water for hundreds of miles of the proposed route. This exhibits poor Greeley blowing hot and cold as an editor in the Tribune and a penny-a-liner in the Independent. He has never been in his right senses since he wrote his "Just One" confession and ate dirt and his own words before an admiring world. Only a few days ago he wanted the North to go under the feet of the rebels whenever Jenkins' cavalry watered their horses in the Delaware. Why is he allowed to run loose? Has he no friends to provide him an asylum?

ALL FOR PEACE.—In the midst of this terrible war everybody is in favor of peace. The only difference of opinion is in regard to how peace should be secured. One set of men, led by Fernando and Ben. Wood, are in favor of peace by negotiations. Another class, represented by Archbishop Hughes, are in favor of praying for peace, which is much more Christian than the method of Beecher and his brethren, who want to make peace by hanging all the slaveholders. But most people are still in favor of obtaining peace by fighting for it; and this is the best way, no doubt. This unanimity for peace shows the folly of calling peace men traitors and copperheads. Before long we hope to conquer the rebels, and then will come the time for negotiations. That will give Fernando and Ben. Wood a chance. After the negotiations have re-established the Union we will all fall to praying that it may be eternal. Then Archbishop Hughes and his disciples will do their share. So all parties will have something to do in restoring peace, and all will be satisfied.

Military Orders Suppressing and Restraining Newspapers.

We had hoped that the blunder of Burnside in suppressing the Chicago Times had been sufficiently rebuked by public opinion and by the President directing him to revoke his order to prevent other generals from imitating his example. But there is a class of men whom no signs of the times can instruct. The gods seem to have doomed them to the same kind of blindness and insanity which characterized the actions of the rulers of France before the first French Revolution, and afterwards in 1830 and 1848. The Bourbons at Washington and the Bourbons in the army seem incapable of instruction and reform. The Wadsworths, the Hascalls, the Blunts, the Milroys and Schencks, instead of attending properly to their military duties, waste their time and energies in politics and in knocking out their brains against the press.

Instead of watching the movements of the enemy in Maryland and on the borders of Pennsylvania, General Schenck, famous alike for falling into a trap at Vienna, in which his command was slaughtered by the rebels, and for his raid against a newspaper in Philadelphia, has now again entered the field against the newspapers of New York, prohibiting the circulation of those of them in his department—a seemingly and grateful return for the promptitude with which New York troops have hastened to the assistance of Maryland, which General Schenck has now permitted to be overrun, as he has done before, involving the destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the loss of millions of property. But it appears from a telegraphic despatch which we publish this morning that the General has discovered his error, probably in consequence of a hint from the President, and now he says he only meant that the journals in his department are not to make extracts from certain New York papers. The explanation is more absurd than the original order. If extracts from New York journals ought to be prohibited from being published in the Baltimore papers, a fortiori the New York papers themselves ought to be prohibited from being sold and circulated in the same locality. Of course the prohibition against extracts is because the papers are poisonous; but the entire sheets are admissible. The inference would thus seem to be that the poison in small doses is dangerous, if not fatal; whereas in large doses it may be swallowed with impunity. General Schenck says "no extract" will be permitted, not even a report of a thunder storm or an amusing comment on the recent movements of Patti, Strakosch and Count De Ville.

The explanation, however, distinguishing between the papers themselves and any extracts from them, is too transparent a humbug to deceive any person. In the plainest and most unambiguous language, General Schenck says in his first order, which we published yesterday:—"The following newspapers have been suppressed within the limits of this department, and the local press will not hereafter be allowed to publish extracts from their columns" (then follows a list of three New York papers and two Western journals). This is a consistent order, prohibiting the obnoxious journals and any extracts from them. But the order which we publish to-day, prohibiting extracts, but declaring that it was "a mistake," and "perhaps a misapprehension," to suppress the papers themselves, is ridiculous on the face of it. Though it was published in the official organ, the Washington Republican, of Saturday evening, and in a telegraphic despatch to the New York papers yesterday, with the official signature of his "Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal, Wm. S. Fleb," it is now declared that "no such order thus published has been issued." That may do to tell to horse marines. But it is pretty certain that the order had something to do with the approaching Maryland elections. We have heard an explanation of its revocation that is far more likely to be true than that which is assigned. It is stated that one of the prohibited journals applied to Governor Seymour for protection, and that he made such remonstrances as induced a direction to rescind the order. Had not this been promptly done, it is believed he would have ordered back to this State the militia regiments which he has just sent forward to assist in remedying the neglect and mismanagement of Schenck and the War Department.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE PRIVATEERS.—WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE.—By the arrival of the ship Isaac Webb from Liverpool yesterday at this port, we learn that she was captured on Saturday by the privateer bark Tacony, whose captain has recently, in that vessel and in that which he previously commanded, inflicted such extensive damage upon our merchant marine. The Isaac Webb was captured in latitude 40 35, longitude from Greenwich 68 45—which is off Long Island, not more than seventy-five miles from the shore. She was bonded for \$40,000. Nor is this all. The Isaac Webb brought the captain and crew of the brig Umpire, from Sagua for Boston, captured and burned by the Tacony four days previously, in latitude 37 37, longitude from Greenwich 69 57½—which is about two hundred miles further south, opposite the Delaware Capes. The Tacony has thus moved northward, and when last seen was off the coast here, just in the course of our ships between Liverpool and New York.

In vain have our merchants and the Chamber of Commerce appealed to the government at Washington for protection against these raids. The Navy Department have had abundant warning of the depredations of the Tacony. For some time she has been operating almost in sight of Fortress Monroe. Every day the privateers are becoming bolder and doing greater damage to our commercial interests. The impunity they have enjoyed has so encouraged them that they venture now to make their hunting ground right off our Northern harbors, and especially the great port of the city of New York, the centre of the commerce of the United States.

The federal administration having thus neglected to protect our commerce, we think the Governor of the State ought to take the matter in hand at once, and before any further mischief is done. He has sent our militia to defend the property of Pennsylvanians, who ought to have been prepared to take care of themselves. There is as much necessity for the protection of the shipping and cargoes of the merchants of this great commercial metropolis as there is for the protection of the horses and other live stock of the farmers of Pennsylvania; and, then, charity begins at home. Let Governor Seymour, therefore, organize at once a fleet to protect our coast from the ravages of the privateers and cruisers of the enemy. As in settling our mili-

ties promptly to Pennsylvania he cut all red tape obstructions, so let him take the same course now. And, having thus assumed the whole power of the State in the hour of danger, he will be justified in quelling all the abolition journals of the city, in retaliation for the attempt on the part of certain generals to interfere with the circulation of conservative New York journals in the loyal States of the North.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE STATE MILITIA.—Ten days ago the whole country was aroused by the intelligence that the rebels were invading Pennsylvania. The President, unable to spare force enough from the Army of the Potomac to drive them back, called upon the militia of the border States to rally and rout the invaders. Governor Seymour at once tendered to the Governor of Pennsylvania the assistance of the militia of New York to aid in driving the rebels from the sacred soil of that State. Suiting the action to the word, he has already forwarded seventeen regiments, all armed and equipped, and will have four or five more regiments under way within the next forty-eight hours. He has discarded red tape and forwarded these regiments of copperheads, coppermakers, copper-tinkers and copperfitters with an alacrity without parallel since the commencement of the rebellion.

These regiments, with the four or five thousand men sent by Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, are about all the assistance that Gov. Curtin has had to aid him in driving the rebels from the Keystone State. The blustering abolition Governors of New England have sent but few, if any, while not one of Greeley's nine hundred thousand men have responded to the call or made their appearance in this crisis. They have left it to those Governors whom the abolition organs have styled as copperheads and traitors to save the State of Pennsylvania from desolation by the rebel hordes. Whilst it is the duty of the government at Washington to protect every loyal State, the wise men in council there have only been able to protect themselves in the national capital, with a cordon of fortifications around them. Where would Pennsylvania have been had it not been for the so-styled copperhead Governors?

At the same time that these regiments of militia are being sent forward, Governor Seymour finds ample time to perfect the militia organization of the State. His staff are already in the field organizing the National Guard. The preliminary steps have been taken to place on a war footing a regiment in each Assembly district, or one hundred and twenty-eight regiments in the State, making a force of about one hundred and thirty thousand men. These regiments are to be organized into brigades and divisions at once, and thus placed in readiness for any emergency. Thus far Governor Seymour acts wisely. But his efforts should not stop there. He should extend his operations to the navy, and organize a naval force to protect the harbor of New York. Only three or four days since a rebel privateer captured a vessel within fifty miles of Sandy Hook. The piratical craft is still floating about for other prey, and the national government is unable to check its depredations upon our commerce. We fear that unless Governor Seymour takes hold of the matter we shall wake up some fine morning and find some half a dozen of these rebel crafts in our harbor bombarding the city. The national government has shown its inability to protect the harbor. Will Governor Seymour take hold of the matter and give us a navy that will protect our port?

GENERAL MILROY AND THE LOSS OF WINCHESTER.—The loss of Winchester by General Milroy is a matter that demands the immediate attention of the government. It is worse than the surrender of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights by Miles and Ford last September, and General Milroy ought to be placed immediately under arrest and tried by court martial.

Winchester is the key of the valley of the Shenandoah, and is a more important position than Harper's Ferry. The blame of losing it must be equally divided between the War Department and General Milroy. The intention of Lee to move North through the valley was known to the government more than a month ago, and it was the business of the War Department to place a sufficient force at Winchester, to post in command of it a reliable general. The force does not appear to have been equal to the emergency; but it was enough for a far better defence than General Milroy made with it. If he was taken by surprise he was unfit for such a command. If he was not surprised then he ought to have concentrated the troops of the adjoining posts, to the number of fifteen thousand, which was equal to the attacking force, to say nothing of Milroy's possession of strong fortifications. But he did not make what deserves the name of a fight. Had he even held the enemy at bay for a day or two longer, in order to give time for Hooker's army to come up, those two divisions of Ewell's corps would have been captured or destroyed, and Lee's game of invasion would not only have been frustrated, but his army so weakened by the loss that its destruction would have been comparatively an easy task, unless it made a speedy retreat southward through the valley. But the facility with which the key was wrested from the grasp of Milroy has reversed the picture, and given Lee a tremendous advantage, which he has not failed to use with effect. It has not only provided him with ammunition and ample stores, but it has opened the gate to Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the advance of the rebel army has been ravaging these States ever since, carrying off horses and cattle and various supplies, and preparing the way for the coming of the main body, and establishing a base of operations from which to march at pleasure either against Baltimore or Washington on the northern side. The loss of Harper's Ferry followed from the loss of Winchester. Perhaps the next thing we shall hear of, as another consequence, is the capture of Maryland Heights, the possession of which would shorten the route to Washington by two days' march.

These consequences and the disgraceful panic in Pennsylvania have resulted from the utter want of capacity and courage in General Milroy, whose military imbecility was long since well known to the War Department. The public welfare demands that he be arrested, tried by court martial, and shot, as an example for the future. The interests of the nation equally demand that Mr. Stanton be removed from the War Department, and that a competent officer receive his portfolio. The country has no confidence in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; but, believing in his integrity, it looks to him, as the Chief Magistrate, to secure hereafter a better and more successful management of the war.